THE Bombay Guzette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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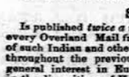
FOR LIVERPOOL

To Sail about 25th April.



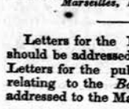
THE fine new A 1 Ship "EARL OF DALHOUSIE," 1047 tons register. For Freight or Passage, having very superior poop accommodation, Apply to Captain CAMPBELL o board or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ for this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 8 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's *fees* from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5. 10s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

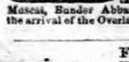
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd for* Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT.
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR MALABAR COAST.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch a Steamer to the Malabar Coast on Monday the 30th March, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheweghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Steamer H. M. Captain CLAYTON, on Thursday, the 2nd April at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, Captain BLACKMORE, for Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

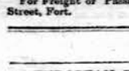
FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing well-known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 9 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANEKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET FROM THE 15TH PROXIMO.—A large commodious and airy Upper Storied House, with Godown and Stable, situated No. 4 Bake house Lane, Kampart Row, well adapted for an Office or Bank, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

23rd March 1863.

TO LET.—A new, commodious, and airy HOUSE, situated at Hormusjee Bomonjee Lane, near the Town Barracks, suitable for a large Office. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOOLLENWALLA, next to Dr. Dallas, Solicitor's Office.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 16th January 1863.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.

BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row.

Notices.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SCHOOL of ART.—An Architectural Class will be opened at the above Institution in Saik Abdool Rahimon Street, on THURSDAY, 26th March, 1863, under the direction of JAMES TRUBSHAW, Esq., Architect.

Hours of attendance, 7 A.M. to 9 A.M.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co. S. TYABJEE & Co.

MR. JOHN HURST is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the new Premises now occupied by the Bank of Bombay, will be submitted for sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock, subject to certain conditions of sale which can be seen at this Bank, ten days before the day of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders, for the supply for one year, of Wax Cloth, Dungaree Cloth, Europe Candles, Europe & Country Sealing Wax, Bengal Twine, Gunny Dammer, and Cocoanut Oil, required for use in the Bombay Post Office, will be received on Wednesday the 1st of April 1863 at 12 o'clock Noon.

1. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees One hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should fail to furnish forthwith the required Security to the extent of Rupees Five hundred for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen at any time, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

5. The security will likewise be forfeited, should the party whose Contract is accepted refuse to fulfil the Contract.

E. T. BEAUVAIS, Post Master.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 21st February 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed, upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire-arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knives, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsmen made.

All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.

A. L. Guns to be sent clean, and in thorough repair at all times. Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs, as the premises are on the way to, and from the practice-ground near the Vellard.

For the convenience of Gentlemen in the Fort, work or orders may be sent or left at Mr. JAFFER SULLIMAN'S, which will meet attention.

Terms, cash on receipt of work, and if from Out-stations, reference for payment.

Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Mills, Tardeo.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. T. P. BROWER,
OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Under distinguished Patronage.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30TH, 1863.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

MR. T. P. BROWER in offering the following Programme hopes the selection he has made will meet the kind patronage and support of the Public of Bombay.

The following POPULAR ARTISTES have, in the most handsome and generous manner kindly volunteered : MISS EMMA GRATTAN, Mr. F. BURY, and HERR SOMMERLATT.

The MINSTRELS will appear on this occasion with—

WHITE FACES.

Mr. L. F. PALIN for this occasion only, will play the Celebrated Solo, arranged for the Flute, of—

BRNANI BRNANI INVALAMI.

DAVE CARSON will appear and sing for the first time, the popular IRISH SONG, entitled—

PADDY'S WEDDING.

J. O. PIERCE, in NEW SOLOS.

First Night of the Laughable Burlesque on SPIRIT RAPPING, by BROWER and CARSON.

The above is a Burlesque on the Celebrated Table Moving which excited so much attention in ENGLAND and AMERICA, some years ago.

PROGRAMME.—PART 1ST.

THE SERENADERS WITH WHITE FACES.

Come where my love lies dreaming	...Campbell, Brower & Co
Solo, Concertina	J. O. Pierce.
SMILES OF THE OCEAN	Miss Emma Grattan.
Ernani Ernani Involami, (Flute Solo	L. F. Palin.
The Nightingale (Words and Music, by J. O. Pierce)	Messrs. Brower, Pierce, Campbell, Carson, and Palin.
WHEN GOOSEBERRIES GROW ON THE STEM OF A DAISY	Mr. F. Bury.
Solo Rock Harmonican	J. O. Pierce.
Paddy's Wedding	Dave Carson.
Ballad	H. C. Campbell.
SOUVENIR DE BELINI (Solo Violin)	HERR SOMMERLATT.

The First Part to conclude with the Laughable Burlesque on SPRIT RAPPING by CARSON and BROWER.

Intermission of 10 *minutes.*

PART 2ND.

THE SERENADERS WITH BLACK FACES.

Introductory Overture	S. F. Minstrels.
Comic Pictures, Sounds of pleasure	Campbell.
Lilly Bell, 1st time	T. P. Brower.
The Hen Convention	Dave Carson.
Gentle Jenny Gray	J. O. Pierce.
Dinah's Serenade	T. P. Brower.
Emeline	H. C. Campbell.

CAROLINA STATE by DAVE CARSON.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2nd—for the benefit of DAVE CARSON, BRUDDER BONES.

Mr. L. F. PALIN will preside at the Piano.

CARDS OF ADMISSION :

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Stalls	,,	3
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Pit	,,	1

Dress Circle strictly Select.

NOTICE.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered, and Tickets corresponding with the number on the Seats, are issued at the Office of the *Times of India*, only. On the day of performance after 5 o'clock, Tickets can be purchased at the Doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at half-past 8.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 28th March 1863.

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Madras	30 days' sight	99
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Agra Bank	500	5 p. ct.	90 per cent pm.
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Central Bank	250	4½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon don and China	250	5 do.	33 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	425 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	55 premium.
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Apollo Press Co.	1,000	1,000 per share	Rs. 22,000 p sh.
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Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,500 p. sh.
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G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	248-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 dist.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Western Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 dist.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	350	.....	Rs. 200 dist.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
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Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 dist.
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Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	203
Bar Silver	"	109½ to 109¾
Gold Leaf	"	15 ?

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 10 0 to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed) ..... £2 0 0 to £2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ..... £3 15s. 0 Nominal.
" (Seed) ..... £3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
To China ..... } No enquiry.
To Clyde ..... }
To Hull ..... }
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (26th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy:
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dholleras, (to arrive.)	" 460 to 467
New Bhownuggar, (ready.)	" 470 to 477
New Oomrawuttee	" 426 to 430
New Comptas	" 427 to 428
Old Dharwar Sevgunnd	" 530 to 552
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 428 to 430
New Veravul	" 440 to 445
New Khandeish	" 420 to 422
New Potatchee	" 440 to 442
New Acoote	" 430 to 431
New Mangalore	" 442 to 445
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,645 to 1,650.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at Rs.	6-14 to 6-15 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-8 to 7-9
Gingelly seed, (Black and White)	32 to 33
Niger	26 to 28

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 28.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, February* 27, 1863.

THROUGHOUT the week the Manchester market has, at least, kept on a par in point of depression with the Liverpool cotton market.

We can report no improvement whatever either in yarns or cloth since Tuesday. There has been some inquiry for India mule twist, but its issue in business has proved insignificant, notwithstanding the favourable accounts of this article received from Calcutta. Some of the merchants have been purchasing piece goods in a way quite unprecedented within an entire generation. They are, indeed, descending towards the level of retailers, when, as now, they deal in hundreds, and give out an order for a thousand pieces as something considerable. Mulls and jacconets they have taken in larger quantities than any other articles. But the improvement in India, and in the north of China still leaves so much loss on the prices current here that nobody dare send out supplies while so great an uncertainty exists as to whether the 4,000,000 bales of cotton locked up in the Southern States of America may or may not be liberated within a few months.

The German and Dutch buyers of yarn and cloth may almost be said to have done nothing. The former are affected by the Polish revolt, and the threatening complications arising from the conduct of Prussia. All other exporters are buying with extreme caution the very small quantities needed for assortments by their correspondents; and, as to the home trade, it is almost seem to be getting into the way of sending to the manufacturers and their agents for the precise number of webs sold to drapers each day.

We hear of some increase of sales in printing cloths, mainly light ¾.

As regards prices, there can no doubt that they are held with a slacker hand by producers and speculators. Somewhat lower offers are accepted in many instances, and would be in more, if sellers had the chance. This statement applies to all descriptions of cloth, and also (with the exception of certain extremely scarce articles) to yarns at large, extending upward beyond 100's in single and double mule. The steadiest article appears to be 40's twofold. In the finest spinnings from Sea Islands cotton there is no change from the previous dulness.

Drapers, dealers, and merchants are all afraid of holding stocks and spinners and manufacturers shrink far more than they did a couple of months back from making anything except to order. Those who increased their production towards the close of last year are not encouraged by that experiment to keep up their present quantity. A diminution is setting in in earnest, and must soon make itself felt. Even those who most strongly maintain that prices cannot fall, because the American civil war is not going to end, are generally found acting as if they had no faith in their own opinion.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 28.)

The market opened heavily, with much irregularity, and lower prices during Friday last and early on Saturday; but on the receipt of telegraphic orders from America on Saturday afternoon, an important recovery and advance, equal to a rise on previous low sales of about 1½d. per lb. took place in American descriptions, leaving quotations since then ¼d. to ½d. higher on middling; during the week prices of East India again became very irregular; the pressure to sell the lower qualities of Surat was renewed, and caused a fresh decline of nearly 1d. per lb in this class and in Bengal and Scinde; whilst in the fair to good qualities of Surat the decline does not exceed ¼d. per lb. Brazil has been sold in some instances at fully ¼d. per lb. reduction, and Egyptian also closes with considerable irregularity, and quite ¼d. decline. The export to America continues on an important scale, 4,500 bales having been shipped thither during the past week. Speculators have taken 2,860 bales, viz.: 410 American, 100 Bahia, 170 Egyptian, 1,660 Surat, and 240 Bengal; and there are reported for export 6,880 bales, viz.: 2,200 American, 260 Bahia, 90 Egyptian, 430 Smyrna, 2,830 Surat, 110 Madras, and 960 Bengal. To-day's sales are estimated at 3,000 bales, of which 1,500 are for speculation and export. No material change in prices.

SUMMARY.

Increase of inports, compared with last year	57,627
Decrease of stock, compared with last year	39,770
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	1,11,400
Decrease of quantity taken for export	20,719
Cotton at sea—American	—
Cotton at sea—Indian, for the kingdom	2,80,000

COTTON SALES AT LIVERPOOL.

(From the Globe, March 3.)

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

THIS DAY.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market there is no improvement in tone. The amount of business will depend upon the character of the Manchester market. Sales, about 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(From the Express, March 3.)

(THIS DAY.)

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COTTON.—The market opens very dull and drooping, and sales will probably not exceed 2,000 bales.

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

THE Import market has continued active during the past fortnight, and the position and value of both *Piece Goods* and *Yarns* have further improved. A considerable business has been done in *Piece Goods*, owing to an active speculative as well as legitimate demand; in addition to an increasing enquiry by up-country buyers in the bazar, large purchases are being made, chiefly by speculators, for transhipment to Calcutta where, owing to the scarcity of goods, prices have advanced to a very high point. *Yarns* are also in active enquiry, especially for shipment to Calcutta and Madras where the prices rule much higher than here. *Metals* remain dull as before, with the exception of *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* which have shewn more activity.

In the produce market the business has been rather moderate. *Cotton* is active and prices are firmly maintained. *Seeds* are scarce and dearer.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—With a steady demand from the local and up-country dealers, and purchases made for shipment to Calcutta and Madras where goods are scarce, a large business has been done in *Grey Goods*, and a further material advance has been established in the prices. *Grey Shirtings* of almost all kinds have been in active demand, and realise higher prices. *Grey Longcloths* are very scarce and command considerably higher rates. *Grey Domestics* chiefly of short width and light weight are in fair request at 15 to 16 annas per lb. on an average. *Grey Drills* are in good demand. *Grey T. Cloths* in good request and fetch higher rates. *Grey Cambrics* command good demand, and prices shew an improvement. *Grey Printers* are firm and quoted higher. *Grey Madapollams* are firm and enquired for at dearer rates. *Grey Jaconets* are getting scarce and fetch dearer prices. *Grey Mulls* of good make shew an improvement in value and enquiry.

Bleached Goods have been dealt in to a fair extent, chiefly *Mulls* and *Jaconets*; and prices are improving.

Colored Goods and *Prints* are quiet; but firmly held by importers for higher values.

Turkey Red Goods have been sold to a pretty fair extent at dearer prices.

Sales comprise:—

(From the 13th to the 25th instant inclusive.)

		Grey Shirtings.			Rs.	A. P.
1000	Pieces,	40 in, 39 yds,	6¼ lbs.	.....	7	5 0 p. pce.
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8¼	.....	9	7 0
1800	"	40 in, 39 yds,	5¼	.....	6	1 0
1500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6	.....	6	13 0
2000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8¼	.....	8	14 0
1500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8¼	.....	9	0 0
2000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	7	14 0
2000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	8	12 0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8¼	.....	9	0 0
2000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	7	14 0
1250	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8¼	.....	9	0 0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	7	13 0
2350	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	8	12 0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	8	12 0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	.....	9	0 0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	7	14 0
2200	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7½	.....	8	6 0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6¾	.....	7	1 0
2500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6	.....	7	0 0
2500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6¼	.....	7	8 0
2130	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6	.....	6	13 6
3100	"	40 in, 39 yds,	5¼	.....	6	0 6
3000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6	.....	7	0 6
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6	.....	7	0 0
3500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6	.....	7	0 0
6000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	0 0
500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6¾	.....	7	9 0
200	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6¾	.....	7	9 0
500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	9	1 0
3050	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	0 0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	7	14 0
1200	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	9	0 0
7500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7	.....	8	1 0
1500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	.....	9	2 0
1250	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6	.....	7	0 0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8¼	.....	9	0 0
2500	"	40 in, 39 yds,	9¼	.....	10	8 0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	9	.....	10	0 0
1000	"	50 in, 39 yds,	9	8 ozs.	11	0 0
1000	"	50 in, 39 yds,	10	.....	11	8 0
2000	"	50 in, 39 yds,	10	.....	12	4 0
2000	"	50 in, 39 yds,	10	.....	11	2 0
1000	"	60 in, 39 yds,	12	.....	12	8 0
		Grey Long Cloths.				
5000	Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds,	9 lbs.	.....	6	13 0
		Grey Quotations.				
4500	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	13/16 lbs.	.....	3	14 0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	2¼	.....	3	10 6
1000	"	45 in, 20 yds,	2¼	.....	4	0 0
		Grey Madapollams.				
15000	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	3	12 0
4500	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	3	12 0
2000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	8 oz.	4	6 0
1000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	2	8 "	3	4 0
7500	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	4	12 0
4000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	4	0 0
		Grey T Cloths.				
1000	Pieces,	39 in, 24 yds,	6½ lbs.	.....	5	13 0
1000	"	39 in, 24 yds,	6¼	.....	5	9 0
1000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	5	.....	5	0 0
1000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	6	0 0
500	"	30 in, 24 yds,	5	.....	4	14 0
4000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	6	4 0
500	"	32 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	5	10 0
100	"	29 in, 24 yds,	6¼	.....	5	12 0
1000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	7	0 0
		Grey Domestics.				
250	Pieces,	28 in, 72 yds,	17 lbs.	.....	17	0 0
135	"	26 in, 84 yds,	19½	.....	18	2 0
70	"	29 in, 82 yds,	22	.....	19	8 0
1325	"	40 in, 72 yds,	29	.....	27	0 0
300	"	40 in, 72 yds,	24	.....	21	0 0
330	"	32 in, 72 yds,	10½	.....	18	12 0
125	"	36 in, 72 yds,	18	.....	17	0 0
		Grey Mulls.				
2000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	No. 2	.....	2	1 0
2000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	3	.....	2	3 0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	4	.....	2	5 0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	5	.....	2	8 0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	6	.....	2	11 0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	7	.....	2	14 0
600	"	40 in, 20 yds,	1	.....	2	2 0
600	"	40 in, 20 yds,	2	.....	2	7 0
600	"	40 in, 20 yds,	3	.....	2	10 0
600	"	40 in, 20 yds,	4	.....	2	13 0
600	"	40 in, 20 yds,	5	.....	3	3 0
600	"	40 in, 20 yds,	6	.....	3	6 0
600	"	40 in, 20 yds,	7	.....	3	6 0
		Grey Cambrics.				
740	Pieces,	50 in, 22 yds,	5¾ lbs.	.....	6	10 0
1000	"	50 in, 24 yds,	5¾	.....	6	7 0
		Grey Cambrics Swiss Prints.				
4000	Pieces,	36 in, 24 yds,	4½ lbs.	.....	6	4 0
		White Figured Shirtings.				
1000	Pieces,	38 in, 24 yds,		.....	4	8 0
1000	"	38 in, 24 yds,		.....	2	4 0
		White Jaconets.				
85000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	13 0 to 5-11
200	"	36 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	7 0
1250	"	38 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	9 0
2200	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	4 0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	8 0
2000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	12 0
1400	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	4	0 0
2200	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	4	8 0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	15 0
500	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	4	3 0
		White Mulls.				
4800	Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds,	No. 3 to 8	.....	2	12 0 to 3-11
60000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	13 0 to 4-13
7020	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	5 0 to 3-5
4000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	6 0 to 3-11
		White Mulls Stripes.				
700	Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,		.....	2	3 0 p. pce.
500	"	40 in, 10 yds,		.....	2	2 0
		White Dorias.				
2000	Pieces,	38 in, 24 yds,		.....	5	0 0
		White Dimities.				
1900	Pieces,	38 in, 24 yds,		.....	5	0 0
		White Cambrics.				
2100	Pieces,	40 in, 12 yds,		.....	2	3 6to2-11½
		White Lappet Scarfs.				
400	Pairs,	40 in, 10 yds,		.....	1	12 0 p.pair.
120	"	40 in, 10 yds,		.....	3	6 0
		Orange Prints.				
1100	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	2	15 0
		Colored Muslin.				
400	Pieces,	40 in, 12 yds,		.....	4	12 0
		Turkey Red Jaconets.				
1050	Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds,		.....	6	0 0
1090	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	6	2 0
		Turkey Red Mulls.				
1500	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	5	2 0
1100	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	5	2 0
2500	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	5	2 0
		Turkey Red Cambrics.				
350	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	6	5 0
1000	"	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	6	10 0
		Turkey Red Prints.				
3500	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	8	8 0
		Turkey Red Book Muslins.				
1000	Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,		.....	2	8 0
		Turkey Red Handkerchiefs.				
800	dozen,	26 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	11 0 p. dz.
		Turkey Red Shawls.				
240	Pieces,	54 in, 2¼ yds,		.....	1	8 0
240	"	50 in, 3 yds,		.....	1	12 0
240	"	50 in, 3¼ yds,		.....	1	14 0

YARNS.—The market has further improved; the demand in Calcutta and Madras have led to renewed enquiry for *Grey Twist* for shipment to those markets. Holders are very firm and ask considerably higher rates which buyers are not inclined to accept; consequently, the business has been small. *Colored Yarns* and *T. Red Yarns* are also quoted higher. Sales are:—

		Mule Twist			
134	Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 16/22	..... at As.	13-1/16 per lb.
20	"	300	" 20	..... "	17½
14	"	300	" 40	..... "	20
50	"	300	" 40	..... "	21½
20	"	300	" 50	..... "	26
		Mock Water			
25	Bales	300 lbs.	.....	..... at As.	18½
		Orange Water			
12	Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 30/40	..... at As.	21½
		Green Water			
12	Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 40/60	..... at As.	24-1/16
		Turkey Red Twist.			
12	Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 30/60	..... at Rs.	1 to 1¼ as.

METALS.—*Copper* showed some improvement in value and enquiry, but it now closes again lower. *Yellow Metal* has a good enquiry and fetches higher rates. *Iron* of almost all sorts continues dull; and quotations show a downward tendency. *Steel* is depressed and rates are unaltered. *Lead*,—*Sheets* have improved somewhat, but *Pigs* are lower and unsteady. *Spelter* is unsteady and tending downwards. *Quicksilver* is well supplied and has receded a little in value. *Tin Plates* are worth Rs. 11½ to 11¾. Sales are:—

		Rs.	A. P.
2030	Cwt. Copper Braziers	57	4 0 p. cwt.
1000	" Do.	57	2 0
200	" Copper Tile	57	8 0
200	" Yellow Metal Brazier	43	0 0
300	" Do.	43	0 0
75	Tons Iron British Bar	27	4 0 p. cdy.
100	" Iron Swedish Bar	48	0 0
1000	Tubs Steel Swedish	8	5 0 p. cwt.

COCHINEAL.—Is steady and would fetch our quotation. We notice sales of 5,000 lbs. at Rs. 1-14 as.

SAFFRON.—Is dull and prices have receded a little.

COALS remain as before at Rs. 17 to 18. Coke Rs. 17.

CORDAGE is increasing in stock and former prices cannot be obtained.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has remained firm during the fortnight. The dull advices received from time to time from Liverpool have had no effect upon our market; on the contrary, the demand has continued active, and holders do not seem disposed to relax in their firmness. The business consequently has not been very extensive, but an advance has been established on former quotations. There is much speculation amongst native dealers in new *Dhollera* (April delivery) which being not expected to arrive at the time of delivery, cannot be obtained under Rs. 470, although this rate can scarcely be looked on as one at which *bona fide* buyers would operate. Supplies of *Oomrawuttee, Barsee, Khandeish*, are coming in pretty largely; *Dhollera* has not yet come to market; further small arrivals of *Mowa, Hingleghaut*, and *Catch*, are to hand; of *Broach* small lots are received, but the quality is not satisfactory; *Veraculs* and *Porebunders* are in fair supply and of less objectionable quality; of old cotton, *Comptah* and *Sanegunned Dharwar* are arge in stock, but little enquired for. Sales are:—

		Rs. p. candy.
750	Candies Barsee	420
200	" New Dhollera	470 (to arr. in Apr. & May.)
900	" New Oomrawuttee	430
100	" Do.	430
500	" Do. Compta	426-8
200	" Do.	429
50	" Do.	424
50	" Hingunghaut	456 (without selection.)
25	" Persian	440
40	" Do.	455
250	" Dharwar Ginned	332

WOOL.—In the absence of enquiry, the dealers are willing to sell at reduced rates.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have been getting scarce and have been in active request at an advance on our last quotation. *Sesameseed* is unaltered and quoted Rs. 35 to 40; other kinds are quoted higher. Sales are:—

5000	Cwt. Linseed	Rs. 6 13 0 per cwt.
2000	" Ditto	" 6 12 0
4000	" Ditto	" 6 14 0 to 6 15 0

COFFEE.—Market is very firm. *Malabar* is little dearer and sold at Rs. 11½. *Mocha* is still scarce and held for Rs. 14.

PEPPER has become cheaper, being quoted one rupee lower.

HEMP continues to attract attention and is in request at quotations which are firm.

SALTPETRE.—The better qualities being scarce are held for slightly dearer rates.

MADDER-ROOT.—*Muscat* can be had for Rs. 3½ to 4. *Scind* out of stock.

GALLS.—Supplies are coming in freely and dealers have therefore reduced their quotations.

GUMS.—Of all kinds have been in better request at improved quotations except *Benjamin* which is dull and lower.

OPIUM.—Our market is well supported, and as next advices from China will report full resumption of business there after the New Year festival, we hope to see more animation here ere long. The China Merchants Company's steamer *Indore* has broken down off Ceylon, and telegraphic advices of the circumstance has led to considerable business during the last two days for shipment by the next P. & O. steamer. Quotations are Rs. 1,650 for drug in stock, and 1,660 for delivery next month.

FREIGHTS.

(From Blay & Mackintosh's Freight Circular)

SINCE the dispatch of our last Report, the Market has been characterised by great inactivity and a downward tendency in rates. The advices lately received from home have been very unsatisfactory for Cotton, and shippers have shown no disposition to operate and there has been an almost complete cessation of demand for tonnage; but as Stocks of Cotton are very large and the new crop is commencing to arrive, it is expected a reaction will shortly set in. *For Liverpool.*—Rates have given way 5s. to 10s. per ton, and the market is very weak at our quotations. *For London.*—There has been a small regular business in progress, and rates remain unaltered. *To load on the Malabar Coast.*—Another ship has been fixed. *For Calcutta.*—Two ships have engaged large quantities of Piece Goods. We quote:—

Liverpool	Cotton	£3	10	0	to £3	15 0
	Seeds	2	12	6	to 2	15 0
London	Cotton	£3	15	0	nominal	
	Seeds	3	5	0		

Liverpool.—Under the influence of a weaker Cotton market at home, and heavy arrivals a reaction set in shortly after the dispatch of last Circular, and there has since been a gradual downward tendency in rates; indeed so little has been done that it is difficult to name a rate to-day, but not more than £3-15-0 could be obtained, we believe for immediate shipment, and for vessels only commenced loading £3-12-6 has with difficulty been obtainable. Ships to arrive have been quite neglected, and for April loading £3-15-0 is the highest rate obtainable, and for May shipment we hear of £3-10-0 having been accepted by one or two ships. Seeds for stiffening have become very scarce, and we note engagements at £2-12-6.

The following is a list of the reported engagements: *Duncaster*, 1,503 tons, *Earl of Dalhousie*, 1,049, tons, at £3-15-0 April loading. *Fleur de Lis*, 899 tons, £3-17-6 to arrive. *Meletus*, 747 tons, at £4-0-0, *Sir Charles Napier*, 1,149 tons, May loading at £3-10-0, *Prince Consort*, 1,190 tons, at £3-15-0 April loading; for part cargoes of cotton, *Etna*, 898 tons, part cargo cotton at £3-12-6, *South Carolina*, 1,533 tons, part cargo April loading at £3-10-0.

For London.—there was a fair enquiry during the first part of the fortnight, and Seeds were freely shipped at £2-15-0, and by the *Excelsior* we hear £3-1-0 was paid for Seeds, and £4-0-0 for cotton; but since the *Pride of the Ocean*, 1149 tons, and *Patterson*, 893 tons have taken the berth; both of which engaged Seeds at £3-5-0 business has become almost a blank. Cotton does not offer at all and although high rates have been paid for small lots of miscellaneous cargo, the amount of freight offering is so limited that much lower rates will have to be accepted to lead to large engagements.

For Malabar Coast.—The *Harkaway*, 899 tons, gets Seeds from this at £3-5-0 and Coffee from two ports on the Malabar Coast at £4-10-0 per ton with very quick dispatch.

For Havre.—We have no fresh engagements to report.

For Calcutta.—The *Indomitable*, 1,042 tons a very fine ship, and the *Whampoa*, 1,191 tons, an American Clipper have engaged large lots of Piece Goods at Rupees 9 to 10 per ton.

Sales.—The *Bussorah Merchant*, 531 tons, built of Teak in 1818 has been sold for employment in the Kooria Mooria Guano trade for Rupees 25,000. The *Bombay Merchant*, 349 tons, a vessel not classed has been sold to Arabs for 10,500 and the American Brig *J. St. Duvall*, 266 tons, realised rupees 18,500.

American Tonnage.—With the exception of the sale of the *J. St. Duvall*, 266 tons, now named the *Hannah Maria*, under the British flag, we have nothing of interest to report. The *Witch of the Wave* 1,179 tons has nearly completed her loading for new York, and the *Bosphorus*, 1,349 tons, is also under dispatch. The *Whampoa*, 1,191 tons, sails for Calcutta to-morrow; leaving the *Rebecca Shepherd*, 375 tons, and *John Stuart*, 1763 tons, disengaged. There is no employment in the country trade offering as the Local Insurance Offices refuse to cover produce shipped in American Bottoms; and for long voyages nothing but a large difference on current rates for British Ships would lead to business.

Prospects.—The past fortnight has shown the Market to be even more depressed and inactive than it was represented in last Report. Shipments have been on a much smaller scale than for a long time past, and it is evident that Shippers of Cotton look upon the American intelligence to hand as ominous of no long continuance of the war and a warning to act cautiously. The stock of Tonnage in Port now nearly approaches that of last year, and letters received from Aden, Galle, Australia, and China advise large clearances for this port, and considering the excessive amount of tonnage shortly due here from England we see little reason for looking for advancing rates of freight during the next two months.

The amount of tonnage in port compared with the last two years is as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Liverpool	41,228	43,981	31,260
London	6,364	11,877	5,873
Elsewhere	12,841	4,439	6,259
Not fixed	22,770	26,631	32,832
Total Tons	83,203	86,298	76,224

The arrivals for the fortnight have been 18,951 Tons against departures 20,754 Tons register.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE money market is easier, and there is a considerable increase in the cash balance of the Bank of Bombay. The Bank's rate of discount remains 8 per cent. for Private Bills and 8 per cent. for Government Bills. The following is the last return of the Bank:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	"	1,768,246
Other Deposits	"	14,245,604
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	514,098
Rest	"	607,654
	Rupees...	22,360,602

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	2,696,965
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	641,466
Bills discounted	"	6,245,677
Dead Stock	"	488,756
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	3,979,215
Cash and Currency Notes	"	8,308,523
Rupees...		22,360,602

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have steadily followed the rise in the Calcutta market, and are quoted considerably higher than the last mail. They close firm at Rs. 100 for *Fours*; Rs. 110 for *Fives*; and Rs. 119¾ for *Fives-and-a-half*.

EXCHANGE on London have varied considerably. The opening rates for *Bank Bills* and *Documents* were 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0-11-16d. respectively at which quotations large business has been done; but towards the close rates began weakening, and the present quotations are:—*Bank Bills*, 2s. 0¼d.; *Credits*, 2s. 0¼d.; and *Documents*, 2s. 0¾d. The fall in exchange is attributed to the prevailing ease in the money market, and the increased competition of the Banks.

On Calcutta, sight Bills, at Rs. 99¾.

On China, 60 days' sight Bills, Rs. 222 per 100 dollars.

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
*Incorporated by

prudence may suggest or the advice of M. de Morny instil, the French Government is at this moment undoubtedly being carried fast and far before the strength of a popular impulse, which is unanimous, from the most devout legitimist and Ultramontane of the Faubourg to the wildest worshippers of Proudhon or Fourier.

The debate promoted by Mr. Pope Hennessy in the House of Commons showed precisely the same unanimity among all English politicians with the exception of Mr. Newdegate, who believes that the Jesuits organised the insurrection, the House of Commons to a man was of accord in its sympathy with Poland. Lord Palmerston seemed carried away by the prevalent enthusiasm into the use of language, which no one expected for a moment to hear him, of all our statesmen, use; and for which I have no doubt the Government will be, at least diplomatically, called to account. The Liberal Party in the Prussian Parliament has taken advantage of the opinion of France and England to treat M. Von Bismark's government to a most damaging series of debates. It was believed that in consequence of the note of the French Government complaining of the Convention a regular Ministerial crisis had occurred at Berlin and that Count Bismark had resigned. But the high handed policy of the king cannot find a more fitting Minister, and his Excellency holds his place, and laughs at and spits upon the Prussian Parliament. How long the patience of the race whom the Fredricks belabored into a nation will last, God only knows. But there is a growing persuasion that we may soon have to devote one of the Royal Palaces to the reception of the Princess Royal's family. Yesterday, it is said, Lord Russell dispatched a note, which may be regarded as in the light of a last remonstrance with the Berlin Cabinet, and the effect of which is rather anxiously watched and awaited.

In every remarkable contrast with the conduct of Prussia in all these affairs may be regarded that of Austria. From the commencement of the struggle, Austria boldly took her part. She observed her treaty stipulations with Russia as to the supply of contraband of war to the insurgents, but in no other way did she give Russia one atom of assistance. Every Russian soldier that crossed hor frontier was forthwith disarmed and taken into custody, every polish refugee was safe from pursuit once he entered her territory. Her Government is acting in an accord that is said to be perfect, with the western powers—and that even goes to the point of a distinctly declared willingness to cede her Polish Provinces at once in case the result of the present events should be a reconstitution of the ancient kingdom in any form. Even this result may not be impossible in case the movements expected this very day in Russia consequent upon the Imperial Proclamation concerning the serfs taking effect, should assume any considerable dimensions.

But in any case there is little doubt that Russia and Prussia too will be held to a strict observance of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, so far as the diplomatic action of the three Powers can compel it. England reluctantly contemplates war for any idea, especially of an idea so far of, and the more especially perhaps that France would be sure to come out of the fray with her northern frontiers pushed to the Rhine. Nevertheless the money market is in an uneasy and nervous condition—for the Emperor who has humbled Russia and Austria, may he not desire to humble Prussia too? And when will he get such an opportunity again? The Funds remember that five words spoken one New year's morning four years ago set half Europe in a blaze.

Apart from the Polish question we do not wait for events. The O'Donnell Cabinet after governing Spain, for ten years with singular success and stability has fallen, but as yet has found no successor. Marquess Duero has tried his hand at a cabinet and failed. Old Narvaez has been sent for once and again. The crisis will probably end as more than one has ended before in the old Hibernian Spaniards resuming the reins of power and holding them with a tighter grip. Cardinal Antonelli has resigned, why or wherefore no one knows, nor has his resignation as yet been accepted by the Pope. We have difficulty with Brazil, which will be made the subject of a Party attack on the Government in the House of Commons to-night, and in which the conduct of Mr. Christie our Minister is very generally censured. But as I have said already the American Mail is long overdue and nobody misses it. Yet the news which reached us last week was very important. The peremptory rejection of the French Government's overture followed by the angry altercation of Mr. Seward with M. Mercier would probably lead to serious consequences, were it not that the great European question of the day has complications so serious as to reduce even the American war to a secondary peace. The state of Europe in 1863 promises to be as agitated as it was in the *Annus Mirabilis* 1848.

The great social event of the day is the Prince's marriage, and at present all things combine to render the event as brilliant as it is interesting, and auspicious. Weather without a parallel in Meteorological annals, assists the unanimous magnificence of the preparations which are being made for the reception of the Royal Dame on next Saturday. It is as if England's faith were to be altered to one of the oldest of Scandinavian superstitions, for if every man woman and child has whistled till their breath was spent, the result could not be more propitious. Radiant, piercing sunshine, soft and balmy winds, and the bluest and most beautiful of skies give earnest of the fulfilment of the old rhyming legend "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on." It is not an easy thing to make London assume a festive appearance. The grim grave busy city rarely casts off her work-a-day garb, to don the robes of holyday, but in the true British spirit of "thorough," when she does it, she leaves nothing to be desired, nothing incomplete. Money, taste, time, energy, and thought are profusely lavished that the show may be worthy of the occasion. Alexandra of Denmark must be of strong nerves, if such a welcome as that in store for her do not overpower her, with pride and pleasure. Miles and miles of human beings, all animated by one thought, and sentiment, every means and appliance that ingenuity can devise, and generosity supply, all the pomp and splendour that such a magnificent state system as that of England can command, hundreds of thousands of voices raised to welcome her; all these await the young girl of eighteen whose progress for a week past has been a constant royal ovation. The preparations in the city are on a gigantic scale, the great platform at Saint Paul's is to accommodate ten thousand people, and that at St. Clement's, in the Strand seven thousand. Across the entrances of the small streets in the city, debouching into the great throughfares, platforms have been erected, the whole line of the procession is gay with flags and draperies, awnings, and devices. For once the atmosphere of London seems charged with the Parisian element, and the *air de fête* is abroad. The Prince and Princess are the ostensible objects of interest; but there is in all this, a constant reference to the Queen, an earnest wish to shew her, how having mourned with her, the people now rejoice with her. The transient alarm caused by Prince Alfred's illness, has passed away, and there is nothing to cast a shade over the approaching festival. The Crown Princess of Prussia held a drawing room, on behalf of the Queen, on Saturday last, which was numerously attended. In consequence of the Royal marriage taking place at Windsor, the people of London feel that Saturday, though not the Wedding-day, is the real festival for them, but, though there is more enthusiasm for the occasion which is to afford them a sight of their future Queen, they are determined to lend every possible lustre to the actual Wedding-day. The display of fire-works is to be of unprecedented magnificence, and the illuminations on a gorgeous scale.

In literature, there is not much of novel or great interest. One book has appeared which deserves attention, though it has no great literary merit. It is a memoir of Mr. Wills, the friend and companion of Robert O'Hara Burke, the gallant and unfortunate Australian explorer. This work is written by Mr. Wills' father, and is as touching and solemn a narrative as can be found in the annals of adventure. Its contents have been, in a great measure anticipated by the recently published memoir of Mr. Burke, but it casts some additional light on the misconduct of the depot party, who by abandoning their post and their duty at Cooper's Creek, did irreparable injury to the interests of science, covered themselves with irretrievable disgrace exposed two heroic men to a horrible death, and a third to sufferings frightful to contemplate. It also makes it quite clear that the dreadful mistake made by Mr. Burke in abandoning the River Darling route, and adopting that by Mount Hopeless wa entirely his, and that Wills and King yielded to a sense of discipline, and obeyed the commands of their leader against their better judgment. The personal details of his son's life, character, aims, and achievements, supplied by Mr. Wills, are of a most interesting description. The literary bill of fare for the coming month is full of promise.

It may be more tantalising than pleasant to readers at Bombay to learn about the drama in London, but as it is quite a phenomenal fact at present, it may interest them to learn its unparalleled popularity. The people of London appear to have suddenly imbibed the Parisian passion for play-going. All the theatres are full every night, and the penetential season of Lent is certainly disregarded in this particular. A constant succession of new pieces new only in their dramatic sense, for they are all adopted from French plays or English novels is offered to a craving and grateful public, and the managerial glass rises steadily. Lord Dundreary still collects his hundreds to hear him try to sneeze, and the Heart of Midlothian is served up to overflowing audiences, at three different theatres every night, with garnitures and accessories to suit every kind of palate. Mr. Fechter enjoys a splendid and steady success at the Lyceum Theatre, which is the most elegant house of the drama in London, and where his style, at once so realistic, and so refined gains more and more upon the taste of the public. As yet there is no decided programme for the operatic season, but there is no doubt it will be inaugurated with unusual brilliancy, and splendour. Music reigns supreme for the present, among private entertainments, and the English opera though never decidedly in the ascendant, holds its ground. The park is almost as full as if it were after, rather than before Easter, and the world of London resounds with the hum of pleasure and business, stimulated by the national rejoicings and by an unusually early and beautiful spring. The satisfactory working of the system of relief for the distress in Lancashire, so ably organised, and steadily pursued, has actually turned the public mind away from the attitude of strained attention which it maintained for so long. We have regular reports of the condition of the operatives, and the administration of the Relief Fund, and are becoming satisfied to wait until events develope themselves. Just at this moment, however, there is a reawakening of anxiety and enquiry, for on the 10th instant, the six months will be complete, at the end of which it was expected that the whole number of the factory operatives in Lancashire would be working half time. There is no sign of a fulfilment of this promise, and the latest reports of the condition of the distressed districts hold out but gloomy prospects. In Preston there is a slight decrease in the number of those receiving relief from the committee, but the improvement is too small to be of any real importance. At Blackburn, the distress is decidedly on the increase, and last week the number of persons out of work was augmented by 500. The state of employment at Bolton is comparatively favourable but again, the condition of Wigan is most deplorable. The correspondence from the distressed districts is depressed in tone, and all are unanimous in attributing extreme depression to the operators themselves. They have no hope in a speedy alteration in their condition, and the most they can be brought to admit is that things are not quite so bad as they were six months ago. Emigration to the British Colonies and America continues to engross their attention, and the impression in favour, of the movement becomes more general in all classes. Many operatives have left Lancashire, some are going, and several are preparing themselves for examination as free emigrants. There is indeed little light in the Northwest of England at present, and the time is long to those who watch and wait. It is difficult to submit to the inevitable certainty that no satisfactory amendment upon the present state of affairs can be expected to take place immediately.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS of Feb. 27 & March 3.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Bombay*, Captain R. Methoen, arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon with English Mails of the above dates on board. She left Suez on the 14th March at 7 P.M. arrived at Aden on the 20th March at 6-30 P.M., and left the following day at 2 A.M.

PASSENGERS:

From Southampton.—Mrs. Shirkey and Brother; Mrs. Blackwell and servant, Mr. G. C. Craig; Miss Readen, Mrs. Johns; Mrs. Skottowe, infant, and a European nurse; Messrs. Ellis, Dainby, Cockrane, Moore, Wray, Watt, Perry, Armit, Higginson, and Harris; Mrs. Clowser, and European female servant; Dr. McKern; Mrs. Ironmonger, Mrs. Blackwell and infant, Messrs. Wilkinson, Thomson, Walker, Keir, Bickett, Sergold, Pallet, Bigg, Cakebread, and Innes.

From Marseilles.—Lieut.-Colonel Marriott; Mrs. Marriott; Miss Frere; Lieut. Colonel Kennedy; Major Baugh; Messrs. Porter, Thorburn, Stephen, and Cordin; Captain Gibbard, and three native servants.

From Malta.—Lady Arnold's native servant.

The Bombay has on board specie to the value of £422,450 from Southampton; viz., £397,950 of silver, and £24,500 gold; from Marseilles 405 boxes of treasure, no value given.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARATIONS on a scale of unparalleled magnitude and costliness are going forward in all parts of the kingdom for the celebration of the Prince of Wales's marriage. The Princess Royal has arrived in England. The departure of the Princess Alexandra from Copenhagen was to take place to-day.

The insurrection in Poland continues to spread with unabated energy. The Poles have suffered in some places reverses of fortune, but obtained successes elsewhere. The French government has addressed a despatch to the Prussian government on the subject of the alliance with Russia, which has occasioned much excitement in France and England.

The Provisional Government of Greece has ceased to exist, in consequence of a public demonstration which first produced a change of ministry, and next, a reconstruction of the executive. In future the ministry will be appointed by the Assembly.

The war in America has not made any considerable advance. The main body of the army of the Potomac remains stationary, but portions of it are being detached for various duties. The Federal government has rejected the plan of mediation proposed by France. Mr. Seward has stated, in a report to Congress, that he never made any communication to the Confederate government through the French Minister. This has been contradicted by M. Mercier.

Prince Alfred has been seriously ill at Malta, but is reported to be progressing towards recovery.

The differences between the English and Brazilian governments are on the eve of a satisfactory settlement.

The Prussian ministers were all absent from a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber on Polish affairs. The committee entered the fact on the minutes of the meeting, and adopted a resolution disclaiming intervention on behalf of Russia. The breach widens between the government and the Chamber.

The sale of a negro regiment to the French Emperor for service in Mexico has been noticed in Parliament, and condemned as a violation of the rights of the Sultan. Lord Palmerston stated that the English Government had expressed their opinion on the subject to the French government.

Mr. Buxton has published a letter in the papers disapproving of the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln.

An expedition into Albania is said to be openly planned by Prince Skanderberg. It is to consist of 6000 men, and to be put in motion in March.

A petition in favour of Poland, with 2000 signatures, has been presented to the French Senate.

Mr. J. A. Smith has been returned for Chichester.

The Hon. Mr. Addington, Conservative, has been returned for Devizes.

Mr. Barbour, Liberal, has been elected for Lisburn by a majority of nine over Mr. Verner, Conservative.

The army estimates for this year show a decrease on those of last year of £1,000,113.

On the 25th February the Prince of Wales held a levee in St. James's-palace on behalf of the Queen. It was attended by 1700 noblemen and gentlemen. There were also 1000 presentations.

The sum proposed by the Government as provision for the Prince of Wales is £40,000. The proposal has received the assent of the House of Commons.

Numerous petitions continue to be presented to Parliament from officers of the Indian army complaining of injuries caused by the amalgamation and praying for redress. It is understood that Government will oppose Captain Jervis's motion for a select committee to inquire into the grievances of Indian officers.

In both Houses of Parliament unanimous condemnation has been pronounced, by all parties, of the conduct of Russia towards Poland.

The Polish insurrection is rapidly gaining strength. The Revolutionary Committee of Warsaw has collected a considerable sum, and the organisation of insurgents continues. Mieroslawski has been appointed by the Provisional Government commander-in-chief. The Russian troops have suffered several reverses.

Marshal O'Donnell has resigned the Premiership of Spain. Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, was summoned, but failed, and was succeeded by the Marquis Duero, who failed also. Narvaez was again summoned, and an administration is said to have been formed.

The Greek Assembly has elected a new Ministry, the composition of which is regarded as a compromise.

The Princess Alexandra has met an enthusiastic reception at all places on her route from Copenhagen. She arrived at Brussels on the 2nd March.

The health of Prince Alfred continues to improve.

Preparations are making on a grand scale in London for the reception of the Princess Alexandra on the 7th March.

A motion by Mr. H. Baillie, "that where differences of opinion with respect to the interpretation of treaties with native princes of India have arisen, the questions at issue ought to be referred to her Majesty's Privy Council," was defeated in the House of Commons by 104 to 24.

Further petitions have been presented to Parliament complaining of the losses sustained by Indian officers in consequence of the amalgamation.

Sir G. G. Lewis has stated in the House of Commons that there will be no further distribution of the China prize-money of 1860.

The convention between Prussia and Russia with reference to Poland has not yet been finally ratified.

The French in Mexico are calling for reinforcements. General Forey is unable to advance against Puebla, and the population are hostile to the French.

The British Government has reduced its claims on Brazil, on account of the wreck of the barque Prince of Wales, from £6525 to £3200.

Two of the vessels forming the Anglo-Chinese fleet—the Amoy and the China—have sailed. The Pekin will sail in a few days.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has carried by an overwhelming majority a resolution recommending strict neutrality on the Polish question.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the loan bill.

An influential meeting of merchants and others has been held in London, at which resolutions were carried declaring that it was desirable to reduce the duty on tea to 1s. in the pound.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has held a Drawing-room at St. James's-palace which was very numerously attended.

The Tobacco Duties Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

The Queen's and Princess of Wales' Annuities Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament.

A monument by Baron Marochetti, to the memory of the officers of the Bengal Engineers who fell during the mutiny, is about to be sent out to Calcutta.

The Assessor of the Vice-Chancellor at Oxford has decided that he has no jurisdiction to try the charges of infidelity brought against Mr. Powell, which, accordingly, fall to the ground. Two hundred non-residents of the University had protested against the prosecution.

An address has been presented to Bishop Colenso, by archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, urging upon him the propriety of relinquishing his clerical office.

Sir James Hope has been invited to dine with the United Service Club.

A deputation connected with the Anglo-Australian and China Telegraph has had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Hon. Mr. Bernard, Conservative, has been returned for Bandon.

It is understood that Lieut.-General George Macdonald, colonel of the 96th Regiment, will be moved to the 16th, in succession to General Berkeley, and the 88th and 96th Regiments will be given to Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell and Major-General Warren.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0d.; 30 days', 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112½.

Indian Five per Cents., 108¾.

Consols for Money, 92¼ to 92¾; Ditto, Account, April 8, 92⅞ to 93.

Bank of England rate of discount 4 per cent.

Money Market firmer.

The Stock Markets have latterly improved.

Produce Markets inactive. Tea in fair demand. Silk quiet. Indigo remains dull. Sugar and Rice steady. Saltpetre in good request. Jute lower. Cutch 20s. per cwt. Shellac steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling 84s. 6d. to 88s.; good middling 88s. 6d. to 90s.; fine middling, 91s. to 94s. per cwt. Market firm.

Linseed quiet at 66s. to 67s. for Calcutta; Bombay seed is quoted at 72s.; Rapeseed is held at 70s. for Calcutta; Bombay Guzerat, 79s. to 80s. per quarter: market inactive.

Cocoa-nut Oil has sold at £51 for Ceylon, and at £53 for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 25d. per lb.; fair Broach, 17d.; fair Dhollera, 16¾ per lb. Market dull.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 14s. to 14s. 6d. per piece; 84lbs., 16s. to 17s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 8lbs., 6s. 3d. Mule Twist No. 40, good seconds, 25d. to 26d. per lb. Market flat and prices in some cases easier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE business since Friday, the 27th February, on reaches 8000 bales, of which 3000 have been taken on speculation and for export; prices continue to have a drooping tendency, the nearest quotations of East India being as under:—

	Middling.	Mid. Fair.	Fair.	Good Fair.
Broach	14d.	16d.	17d.	17⅛d.
Dhollerah	13¼	14¼	16¼	16¾
Comrawuttee	13½	15¼	16⅜	16¾
Candeish	13	14	14¾	—
Verevole	13¼	14¼	15	—
Comptah	13¼	14¼	15¼	—
Sawginned Dharwar	—	17	17½	18
Tinnevelly, Madras	—	—	16	16⅜
Northern Do.	—	15	15½	—
Western Do.	—	10½	11¼	11¾
Bengals	—	—	25	—
New Orleans	21 to 21½			

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Lieutenant W. Lumsden, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service.

The name of Lieutenant F. Packe, of the late 30th Bombay Native Infantry, has been removed from the 'Army List,' her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated Feb. 12, 1863.

H. Irwin, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Service, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Col. F. B. Bolleau, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, has sent in his application for permission to retire from the service.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major E. M'Culloch ..... Bombay 31st N.I.
Mate T. R. Rogers ..... Indian Navy.
Mate H. Burn ..... " "
Capt. J. Barras ..... Bombay 15th N.I. 6 mo.
Assist.-Surgeon J. Daubeney " " 3 "

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt. C. A. C. Hawkins ..... Bombay Staff Corps.
Capt. R. F. Williams ..... " 30th N.I.
Lieut. G. S. Hawthorne ..... " 24th "
Lieut J. D. Swinsy ..... " Engineers.

CASUALTIES IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Robert Ramsay, Retired List, Bengal Army, February 21.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Freshfield, Retired List, Madras Army, February 21.

A Memorandum, Extra Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals, Retired List, Bombay Army, February 11.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 12th MARCH.

(*Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, *4th March.*

News from America to the 19th February.

The attack on Charleston abandoned, and no fresh military events.

The Federal Senate had passed a conscription bill rendering all citizens subject to compulsory military service, also a bill authorising letters of marque.

Money market at New York much excited through apprehension of French intervention. Gold, last quotation, 63¼ premium.

LONDON, *7th March.*

The Princess Alexandra and the Prince of Wales passed through London in state this day. London was splendidly decorated and the weather was most favorable. The Princess' graceful demeanour made a most favorable impression.

LONDON, *12th March.*

The Prince of Wales' marriage was celebrated at Windsor with great splendour on the 10th.

Latest News from America.

The Confederate General Stewart with his Cavalry crossed Rappahannock and captured fifty Federal pickets. The bombardment of Vicksburg suspended.

Gold at New York seventy-four premium.

Langiewicz appointed Polish Dictator.

Liverpool Cotton market firmer. Best Surats eighteen pence.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, *12th March.*

Fair Dhollera sixteen pence half-penny.

Market firm.

LIVERPOOL, *12th March.*

Liverpool and Manchester Markets firmer. No signs of peace.

LONDON, *13th March.*

Cotton down a penny since 3rd instant; three farthings recovered since.

Goods and Yarns firm.

Seeds lower, one shilling.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Express, March 3.*)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, *March 2.*

THE Princess Alexandra, accompanied by the members of her family and by her suite, arrived here at about four o'clock this afternoon.

Her Royal Highness was received with great ceremony by the Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders the Burgomaster of Brussels, and the English and Danish Ambassadors.

The royal party and suite were afterwards conducted in ten state carriages through the city to the palace.

The weather was magnificent, and an immense crowd assembled along the route, the windows commanding which were also crowded.

There will be a state dinner at the palace this evening.

The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived here this morning, and was received at the railway terminus by the Count of Flanders and the Prussian Minister.

His Royal Highness paid a visit to the King this morning.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—DISTURBANCES IN WARSAW.

SOSNOWICE, *March 1.*

Langiewicz, with 6,000 of his followers, arrived at Zombkowitz early this morning.

An engagement took place between his forces and the Russian troops, in which the latter were totally defeated.

BRESLAU, *March 2.*

Travellers arrived here report that another victory has been gained by a body of 4,000 Poles near Myskow.

The Russians who were defeated were proceeding from Czenstockau to Zombkowitz to reinforce the troops attacked at the latter place by the insurgents.

Many of the Russian wounded have been brought to the railway terminus at Myskowicz.

WARSAW, *March 1, Evening.*

Yesterday about 80 persons assembled in the Herrenstrasse, preparatory to joining the insurgents. They were attacked by the police, and, after several shots had been fired from an adjoining house, were compelled to take to flight. In the struggle one of the townspeople was killed. No further disturbance took place, and perfect tranquility now reigns in Warsaw.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

BERLIN, *March 2.*

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of to-day says:

"Some journals have published disquieting news respecting the disposition of foreign powers, and especially that of France, on the Polish question. We are enabled from authentic information to state that the news in question is entirely groundless.

"According to communications from the foreign representatives at the Prussian Court and those of Prussia abroad, whatever there was that might have given rise to a conflict has disappeared."

The same journal stigmatizes as inventions the news that Count Eulenberg and Herr von Muhler were opposed to the convention with Russia, and that Herr von Bismark Schonhausen had ever tendered his resignation.

VIENNA, *March 2.*

The semi-official *General-Correspondenz* of to-day says:—"Since the Polish insurrection has, by the convention between Russia and Prussia, becomes an European question, the other powers will diplomatically intervene in favour of Poland."

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, *March 2.*

The Bavarian Diet was dissolved to-day, as it was not considered likely that certain bills could be discussed before the expiration of the present legislative session.

The King in his speech expressed his thanks to the representatives for the zeal they had displayed of not only for the interests of Bavaria, but for those of Germany.

AUSTRALIA.

(By telegraph from Suez.)

MELBOURNE, *Jan. 24.*

The Duke of Newcastle's despatches are ensuing considerable parliamentary discussion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Feb. 18	Peerless	Major	Liverpool.
	Beeston Castle	Corney	Ditto.
24	Celestial Empire	—	Gravesend.
	Freya	Major	Ditto.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 15	Bon Accord	Campbell	Liverpool.
20	Octavia	Bristow	Gravesend.
	Grefoe Berg	Snellmanu	Liverpool.
25	Old England	Bulman	Ditto.
26	Thomas Hamlin	Menzies	Gravesend.
	Sirocco	Robinson	Ditto.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Cambay, for Bombay, Jan. 12, lat. 13.8 N., long. 74·15 E.

Indore, Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 27 S., long. 77 E.

Chanaral, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 5, lat. 3 N., long. 22 W.

Nagaski, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 12, lat. 0·33 N., long. 12·30 W.

Sir C. Napier, Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 1 S., long. 25 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Jan. 23	Received via Marseilles. Feb. 26.
MADRAS	" 28	
BOMBAY	" 28	
BURMAH	" 28	Received via Southampton March 3.
CHINA	" 15	
CEYLON	" 31	

THE PRINCE'S WEDDING.

ALL London is engaged in preparations for the Procession and the Marriage. The streets, from the Bricklayers' Arms at one extremity of the town, to the Paddington Station at the other, are in the hands of carpenters and upholsterers. Triumphal arches, decorated balconies, and dressed scaffoldings are in course of erection at every available spot along the route by which the Princess Alexandra, already sufficiently fatigued by her journey, from Copenhagen through Hanover, Prussia, and Belgium, is to travel on her way to Windsor. The gravest political questions sink into insignificance in comparison with the entry of our Danish Lalla Rookhs; and the shriek of Poland is drowned in the din of hammers. But this work of rejoicing has not been without its shadow of discontent. Much dissatisfaction has been felt and expressed at the regulations laid down in the first instance by the Home-office, nor is the public yet restored to the best possible temper, notwithstanding that Sir George Grey has modified his original plans, in consideration of the remonstrances and complaints that have been addressed to him. It was at first intended that the Prince and Princess, contrary to all precedent, should ride in front of the procession, the Lord Mayor and Corporation following. But that arrangement has been abandoned, and the majesty of the city duly vindicated, by placing the Lord Mayor at the head of the cavalcade. The object of the authorities was to get on as fast as possible, with a view to bringing the end of the Princess's journey to a close before the fatigue of the day should become overpowering. Even as it is, the procession will be a very long one, and will occupy a considerable time in passing any given point. Many persons, therefore, who have taken places at windows, have preferred to forego the pleasure of seeing the procession, rather than undergo the fatigue of waiting for hours in the cold. Others, who have secured places in the stands, have determined to remain in their seats during the whole time, and to dispense with refreshments. Many of the shops will be closed, but the citizens justly objected that if the procession moved at so rapid a pace, her Majesty's subjects would be unable to indulge their loyalty with a satisfactory sight of their future Queen. The passage of Charles II. through the city, on the memorable day of the Restoration, occupied seven hours, from 2 in the forenoon till 9 at night. But if the programme of the Home-office is to be carried out in its integrity on this occasion, the transit will be accomplished in less than half that time. The probability, however, is, that the density of the multitudes collected to witness the show will impede the royal progress quite sufficiently to satisfy the curiosity of the most inveterate sight-seers.

The conduct of the English people at this moment is above all praise. Although the determination to celebrate the marriage at Windsor has given universal offence, the zeal with which the country is preparing to render tributes of honour and respect to the throne suffers no abatement. The journals are filled with descriptions of the measures going forward all over the kingdom to impart lustre to the day, and under no conditions of the most perfect contentment could devotion to the person and family of the Sovereign be more completely or enthusiastically displayed. It is hoped that this spectacle of popular attachment will induced the Queen to forsake that retirement into which she has withdrawn for so long a time, and appear more amongst her people. We hear that such a result is not improbable, and may be looked for at no very distant hour. It is even said that during the ensuing season her Majesty will hold receptions at St. James's; but for the authenticity of the statement we cannot answer.—*Home News, March 3.*

THE METROPOLIS.

THE aspect of London at the present moment can only be compared with that of a house, many thousand times magnified, under the agonies of preparation for the performance of private theatricals. The city and two or three of the circumjacent boroughs are in the hands of carpenters, scene-painters, and gas-fitters. From the Bricklayers' Arms station, in the New Kent-road, to London-bridge—from London Brigade to Temple Bar—from Temple Bar to Charing Cross—from Charing Cross to Hydepark-corner—and across Hyde-park to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway—seven or eight miles by moderate computation—there is nothing to be seen as it is wont to be. We have read of "Houses with their fronts off;" but now we see houses, bridges, churches, public offices, railway stations, all with a new front on. What with the longitudinal miles of temporary gallery, and the square miles of coloured calico or hunting, and the acres of artificial flowers, and painted canvas, and twisted gas-pipes—the familiar face of our well-beloved London is disguised as for a masquerade. As yet, the disguise is incomplete and unpleasing. But the preparations attract so many spectators that one almost dreads to think of the final effect. The thoroughfares are already well-nigh impassable for the throng of gazers at the skeletons of triumphal arches and gigantic balconies.

From the account which we give elsewhere of the preparations for the procession on March 7, it will be perceived that the hitch which threatened to take place in the reception of the Princess Alexandra, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the Home-office and the city authorities, is now settled. Through the intervention, it is said, of royalty itself, the plan of the royal party being whirled through the streets of the metropolis at a brisk trot is given up. The Lord Mayor and the other civic and metropolitan authorities are to take proper place in front of the procession, and the whole will pass along at a pace which, while it will not incommode the fair cynosure of so many eyes, will allow her to be seen.—*Id.*

THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE American war is gradually losing its sensational character. We no longer look for red fire and slaughter as indispensable elements in the narrative. The interest is beginning to be transferred from the field of battle to the newspaper office, the platform, and the public assembly; and instead of watching for tidings from the scene of carnage, we wait to learn what the convention is doing that has undertakep to attempt a peaceful settlement of differences. It is true that Mr. Seward's voice is still for war. The Secretary and the President still retain their conviction that they can beat the South, and that the restoration of the Union is not only possible, but certain. They reject with an air of wounded pride and lofty scorn the notion of foreign interference; and, while they suffer the convention of separate States to try other means which they are willing to profit by should they succeed, they affect to treat with indignation all notions of a compromise, and to look to the sword alone as the mediator between them and the South. As the available military and pecuniary resources on both sides begin to fall away to vanishing point, the real condition of things becomes more plainly exposed; and it is now tolerably evident to the most heated partisans of the North that the war cannot be carried on much longer, and that the necessity for letting the South go free, in order to avert worse consequences, is absolutely irresistible. Even if the Federal troops should take Vicksburg, and to that extent fix the wavering resolution of the North-Western States, they would not be an atom nearer to the subjugation of the South, or the re-establishment of the Union. Vicksburg is not the Mississippi. The river would be nominally opened by the capture of Vicksburg and the possession of New Orleans; but trade would still be paralysed from its banks by the power of annoyance in detail, which would still remain in the hands of an enemy resolved to contest every inch of soil to the last drop of their blood. It is impossible not to suppose that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward are not perfectly awake to this truth, whatever they may say to the contrary.

The opinion which gains ground out of America is, that the Union will finally break up into three divisions. Whether kings will displace Presidents is a matter upon which conjecture expends its ingenuity in vain; but the last example of a Federal republic is not favourable to a repetition of the experiment in the same quarter, and the appearance of a French version of a constitutional sovereignty in the neighbouring region of Mexico must more or less, operate upon the decision of the new States. We imagine that America is done with those maxims of liberty which she sang in her doggrel ballads, and ostentatiously paraded in her charters, but systematically violated in practice; and that when she comes to revise her institutions, she will show that she has gathered wisdom from adversity, by endeavouring to reconcile the theory of her constitution with its actual development.—*Id.*

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

THE case of "Flamank *v.* Secretary of State for India," was tried yesterday in the Court of Exchequer. It was an action on a charter-party. It appeared that in 1858, during the mutiny in India, the Government chartered a vessel called the Bombay, belonging to the late Mr. Duncan Dunbar, to convey troops from Gravesend and Cork to Kurrachee. One-third of the passage-money was to be paid within 14 days of the final embarkation of the troops, on the production of the necessary certificate of embarkation, and notwithstanding the ship might be lost, provided the loss arose without any default in the ship, or on the part of the officers. The ship was an old one, but was doubly teak built, and registered at Lloyd's in the highest class for vessels of her age. The Bombay left Gravesend on 7th of November, 1858, but up to the beginning of December she encountered a series of severe gales and was obliged to put into Plymouth without having been to Cork. As many as 20 of her crew while engaged in taking in sail were blown away with the masts and drowned. Mr. Dunbar had not insured the vessel, and finding that more money would be required to repair her than she was worth she was treated as a total loss, and sold for £3,500, to be broken up. The plaintiff, who was the captain of the Bombay, and had a small share in her, now brought this action on behalf of himself and the executors of the late Mr. Dunbar, to recover one-third of the passage-money agreed upon.—The principal defence was that the vessel was not in a seaworthy condition when she started upon her voyage. The defendant also said that he entered into an arrangement with Mr. Dunbar to send the troops by another of his ships, on the faith that he would not be called upon to pay the one-third of the purchase money under the first charter-party.—It was ultimately agreed to take a verdict for the plaintiff for £2,000 odd, with leave to move the court above as to the defendant's liability to a sum of £300 for interest.—*Home News, Feb. 26.*

ACTION AGAINST THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE French Government and the "Morning Chronicle."—The action of Serjeant Glover against Count de Persigny and M. Billault, in relation to the alleged subsidising of the late 'Morning Chronicle' by the French government, does not appear to have made much way. Mr. Serjeant Glover has recently made an application to Mr. Justice Wightman in chambers, that he would set aside an order enlarging the time within which the commission appointed to take evidence in the case in France was to report. The application was based on an affidavit which stated that the plaintiff, Serjeant Glover, had gone to Paris to lay evidence before the commission, but found that the official authorisation for the commission had never been sent out. This he believed to have been purposely done by the solicitors to the defendants in order to delay the suit. He further made the extraordinary statement that he had been arrested on a frivolous pretence at Paris, and badly used by an officer whom he was informed belonged to Count Persigny's secret police. He detailed in the affidavit the treatment to which he was subject, and declared his belief that it was done to prevent him pursuing the suit. The solicitor for the defendants applied for time to answer the affidavit, and was given until the 2nd March.—*Home News, March 3.*

THE POLISH QUESTION.

WE have this morning received somewhat detailed reports of the important debate on the Polish question which has recently taken place in the Prussian Chamber. The Premier, Von Bismark, denounced the leaders of the Liberal party in a manner so insulting as to call forth the stern rebuke of the President. The minister defied the authority of the President of the Chamber, declared that he was not a member of the House, that he did not acknowledge its authority over him, that the President had no right to call him to order, and that his only superior was the king. A scene of extraordinary confusion and excitement prevailed, which for the time suspended all business. The President threatened to adjourn if the minister persevered, and the latter had at last—although rudely and ungraciously—to abstain from his insulting style of address. The 'Times' of this morning comments on the result of the debate and the light which its general character throws upon the present position of the Prussian government in reference both to Poland and to Western Europe:—

It may be that the King of Prussia will hereafter thank foreign nations for the vehemence with which they have criticised his conversation with the Russian government. The universal outbreak of indignation has perhaps saved him from going too far and committing himself to a policy from which there is no retreat. If the moral sense of Europe had been less delicate, he might have carried his royal vagaries so far as

charge, while its attempts at doing so will seriously interfere with the course of trade, and have a tendency to lead those who carry it on to rely more upon Government and less upon themselves for protection from fraud in their transactions.

It appears to us that the adulteration of Cotton is much fostered by the system that obtains of making advances and contracts in anticipation of delivery, and that the cessation of this course of procedure on the part of buyers would lead to a much improved quality. The growers and up-country dealers would not thus have presented to them the temptation to offer inferior quality of Cotton in fulfilment of contracts at comparatively low prices; while the buyers would not have presented to them the temptation to accept such Cotton that they might secure a return of advances, or Cotton at lower than the current market rate.

The adulteration of Cotton will, we fear, never come to an end until the producers and others engaged in the trade become more far-seeing and look more to a steady trade in the future than to immediate gains; while the passing of such a Bill as that proposed, would only lead sellers to the conclusion that the system, the putting down of which appears to the buyers to require such stringent measures, must necessarily be a very advantageous one for them to continue to pursue.—We are, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. Pro. Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.,
P. Adams.

COTTON FRAUDS PREVENTION ACT.

We consider that the Bill, as amended in Committee, is a great improvement on the original measure, but there still remain a few objectionable Clauses. For instance—

In Section II, the Clause making the mixing of good and bad Cotton in one package criminal is a vague and loose definition of crime, which is by no means desirable. Penal Enactments in matters of Trade are, we consider, at the best but necessary evils, but where they are not precise and marked in their definition of crime, they are most mischievous. Such a Clause as the one we allude to, would create a feeling of insecurity even in the honest trader, and would afford a handle to an unscrupulous inspecting official, by which he might oppress and tyrannize over the whole Cotton trade of his district. On these grounds we think the Clause should be omitted.

The next Clause in Section II. relative to the packing of two varieties of Cotton in one bale is not desirable, seeing that the act of putting two varieties in one package has nothing of the nature of fraud in it, unless followed up by false representation at time of selling the Cotton. We would therefore propose that the Clause be taken out of Section II., and that a Clause be inserted in Section III. making it criminal to sell or to offer for sale Cotton of two varieties in one bale, representing them to be one kind of Cotton.

We think a Clause might be introduced in Section II. applicable also to the succeeding Section, making it criminal to introduce loose seed into a bale at the time of packing. This mode of adulteration is extremely common, and is much complained of in the Home market. The fraud consists in throwing in large quantities of the seed after it has been separated from the Cotton, in order to increase the weight of the bale. There is no difficulty in distinguishing seed so introduced from seeds accidentally left attached to the Cotton at time of ginning.

Section VIII., whereby the offering of adulterated Cotton to be screwed is declared to be criminal, is, we think, objectionable, and ought to be withdrawn altogether. There is nothing criminal in the act itself the crime consists in the adulteration, or the selling, and the production of adulterated Cotton at the screws, while it gives an opportunity to the Inspectors to confiscate it, and to trace an offender, ought not, we think, to be further punished as a crime in itself.

Section XIII., whereby power is given to impose restrictions on the whole Cotton Trade of a port, punishing the innocent as well as the guilty is, we think, a most undesirable arrangement. If Inspectors are appointed at the ports, and if their duty, such a state of things as the Section provides for cannot possibly occur. If the Inspector is corrupt, or neglects his duties, the authorities have it in their power, on satisfactory evidence of such being the case being produced before them, to replace him by a more efficient servant.

While the attempt is made to check fraud in the Cotton trade by the provisions of the Bill, we are strongly of opinion that Government ought also to do something in the way of encouragement to it. It would be more honest if they levied any protection from the inquery of others in the trade. At present, unmixed and adulterated Cotton come to market together, and the first obtains no better price than the last, and in consequence no one can afford to be honest when he is subjected to competition on equal terms with a man whose Cotton costs him 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. less owing to its being adulterated to that extent. To encourage and protect those who desire to be honest, we would suggest the insertion of an additional Section in the Bill whereby the Inspectors should be enjoined to inspect all Cotton voluntarily submitted to them for that purpose, and, provided such Cotton proves free from adulteration, to stamp the package with a distinguishing Government mark. The stamp of the Sircar would, we think, protect the Cotton from adulteration after it was put on the bale, and heavy penalties might be attached to the act of tampering with Cotton so stamped. The owner of the Cotton would thus realize an advantage from his sending down his Cotton pure in the preference such Cotton would command in the market. We have no doubt that ere long the provision that Cotton should bear the Government stamp would be inserted in the great majority of the contracts for the article made in Bombay. As Inspectors are appointed under the Bill the machinery for such a plan is ready to hand, and the details of the scheme would no doubt be easily organized.

Campbell, Mitchell, & Co.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

First Criminal Sessions of 1863.

Nineth Day, Friday, 27th March 1863.

(Before the Honorable Sir J. Arnould, Kt.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. Samuel C. Wood,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. E. W. Moses; D. Lauchlan; D. McCormick; J. Pritchard; C. Mackinlay; H. Hannah; J. A. Menesse; P. DeMiranda; Rustomjee Ardaseer; Venayek Narayen; and Fazulbhoy Noor Mahomed.

Theft.—William Barnes, No. 26 of the calendar, was arraigned at the bar on an indictment for theft in a dwelling-house, and for receiving stolen property, having reason to believe the same to be stolen. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Cooper, prosecuted

Mr. Barton, defended the prisoner.

John Moore deposed, that he was an overseer in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and resided at Bandora. On the 6th January last prisoner came to reside with him, being engaged as a fitter on the Bassein bridge. On the 21st January witness left his residence for Tanna, leaving his jewellery, watch and chain and cash safe in a box. The box was tied up with a rope and was left in charge of the prisoner with instructions not to allow the servant to have access to the room where it was placed. On his return home on the 24th witness found his things turned upside down the room. On examining the box he found the jewellery and watch and chain and 12 bags each containing Rs. 50 missing. The prisoner had left the house the previous day. A warrant was obtained and prisoner was apprehended in Mr. Caves's house. A search was made and the whole of the things were found in different apartments of the premises. Mr. Caves made a statement before Mr. Forjett that the money was given to him by prisoner.

Cross-examined.—The property was found in Mr. Caves's house, and not in the prisoner's possession.

John Bell, Inspector of Police, said, on the 27th January last he obtained a warrant from Mr. Forjett to arrest the prisoner. He was told the prisoner lived in Mr. Caves's house at Khetwaddy, and accordingly found him there. Witness had also a search warrant. Prisoner when apprehended said he had the watch and chain, and that he would return it if the prosecutor returned the money which he had borrowed from him. Prisoner then told Mrs. Caves to give up the watch and she took it out from under a glass case and handed it to witness. Witness asked Caves if prisoner had brought down anything with him. Caves said he had not. Witness then searched the rooms and found the studs and ear-rings in a box which prosecutor identified as his property; he also found five notes for Rs. 20 and one for Rs. 10 and Rs. 17 in cash in the same box. He also found a box in the bedroom which Caves would not allow to be opened, but on witness persisting, it was eventually opened and Rs. 336 were found therein tied up in a handkerchief. Prisoner was then taken in custody. Caves claimed the money as his property, while prisoner denied it was his. Afterwards Caves made a statement to Mr. Forjett that the money was given to him by prisoner.

William Caves, a medical practitioner, said prisoner had been lodging with him in his house. Prisoner had returned two or three days before the search was made. When Inspector Bell came, prisoner admitted having the watch and chain of the prosecutor which he gave up. The box searched by Mr. Bell belonged to prisoner and was kept in the room occupied by prisoner. Witness told Mr. Bell that the money belonged to him, because he thought the box was his, but afterwards discovered it was prisoner's box. Witness first told Mr. Forjett that the money belonged to him, but afterwards said that it did not belong to him.

Cross-examined.—Witness had Rs. 400 or 500 in the house, his own money. He had borrowed it from a native.

His Lordship to witness.—Now, go, you gave your evidence disgracefully, your conduct has been most disgraceful, and you should have been placed in the dock by the side of the prisoner. Go, Sir.

R. Halloway, foreman of workshop at Bandora in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, said that five days before the robbery, prisoner came to him and asked for a loan of some money, but witness did not give it to him.

Mariam, a Mahomedan widow, said she was living as wife with Mr. Halloway. She knew the prisoner. She accompanied him to Bombay. She had lent him Rs. 10 which he returned in Bombay. They took lodgings in Caves's house.

William Rose, a carpenter and joiner, recollected the time when the robbery took place. Shortly before that witness took prisoner to Banda in a boat; prisoner said he had no money and was going to get it from the engineer. As the engineer was not at home he returned in the same boat.

Samuel Sicklemore, a binder in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, said prisoner was an overseer in the service of the Company and received Rs. 2 per day as his wages. Prisoner left Bandora on the 23rd January; he had not received his pay.

Marian F. De Souza, servant to the prosecutor, recollected the prisoner coming to reside with his master at Bandora, prisoner was in the house when prosecutor left for Tanna. Prosecutor returned on a Saturday and on Sunday he opened the box and discovered his jewellery and money were missing.

Cross-examined.—On the day the prisoner left the house, he asked witness if he would buy some buttons. Witness said he had no money to buy them.

Mr. Barton for the defence contended that there was no evidence on the first count that the prisoner had stolen the property. As to the second count of receiving stolen property the evidence was confused and unsatisfactory and tended more against Caves than against prisoner shewing the former to be the receiver of the stolen property. Prisoner admitted having the watch in his possession, but he accounted for it by saying that it was pawned with him by the prosecutor and he would prove it by the evidence of a very respectable witness. With the exception of Caves' testimony, there was not a tittle of evidence to prove the reception of property by the prisoner. Caves was not at all a reliable witness, having spoken many falsehoods before Mr. Forjett and in this Court.

W. E. Thompson, a clerk in the High Court, appellate side, knew the prisoner. He saw him on the New year's day at Girgaum and dined with him. Prisoner then brought the watch (produced before the Court) saying it had been pawned with him. During the seven years witness knew the prisoner, the latter has borne a very good character.

Cross-examined.—He saw it was a Geneva watch. He did not notice the number and maker. He only saw that prisoner had a double case Geneva watch, while the latter opened it. It was like the one produced before the Court. Prisoner is a distant relative of witness.

Joseph Solomon, a filer on the railway, remembered having seen prisoner on the 27th December last in Bombay. He saw prisoner standing on the Calbadevie road talking to a man, but he did not know the man.

His Lordship in charging the jury said the evidence was very clear that the property was found in Caves' house where the prisoner had taken his lodgings, and Caves ought to have been placed in the dock as receiver of stolen property. The Jury would have very little difficulty in finding a verdict against the prisoner the evidence being so clear.

The Jury in returning a verdict of guilty on both counts against the prisoner, expressed their opinion that Caves ought to have been put in the dock for receiving stolen property.

His Lordship said he entirely concurred in the verdict as well as in the opinion of the Jury that Caves should have been placed by the side of the prisoner in the dock, for there was very little doubt that Caves assisted in secreting the plunder.

In sentencing the prisoner, His Lordship said that he (prisoner) had committed a very base offence, having betrayed the trust reposed in him as a friend and honest man and plundered the prosecutor of his hard-earned savings of many years. The sentence was that prisoner be kept in rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Theft.—Davidass Pandurang, No. 16 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property.

Mr. Barton for the prosecutor.

Dr. Reid defended the prisoner.

James Bruce Hennell, a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 18th Regiment, said he resided in a tent on the Esplanade. He knew the prisoner about twelve months; who was going and working. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 2nd December last he left his watch and its appendages on a centre table in the tent. At ten o'clock he had occasion to see the watch and on looking for it he missed it from the table. He thereupon reported the loss to the police. On the evening of the 22nd, witness went to the tent of a brother officer, and in consequence of some information he received he sent for the prisoner. Prisoner did not come, whereupon witness went in search of him and found him in the mess compound. Witness caught hold of him and told him that he wanted to see the gold cross which was on his person. Prisoner denied having the cross. A policeman was called and prisoner was searched, but the search proved unsuccessful. Prisoner was taken to the chowkey, and a further search was made by taking off his inner clothes, whereupon the gold chain (produced before the Court) was found on his person. Next morning several brother officers brought him the watch saying it was found. Prisoner claimed the chain as his own, but witness recognised it to be his property.

Cross examined.—He had bought the chain in England; the cross was sent out to him. The watch was found lying in the compound near the kitchen. Witness suspected the prisoner upon information given by his servant that he had seen prisoner wear a cross like the one had by him (witness).

Caeton Lobo, a mussal of the prosecutor, said he knew the prisoner. On the 22nd December last he saw prisoner sitting in Ensign Greenlaw's tent at four in the afternoon. Prisoner brought to him a box in the *rowtee* and left it there for a time; he afterwards returned and as he stooped to lift up the box, witness saw a gold cross hanging out from his waist-coat. He gave information to his master, who accordingly followed and seized the prisoner. Prisoner was searched in the chowkey and a gold chain dropped from his *dhotie*.

Cross-examined.—Prosecutor asked prisoner for his watch, and the latter denied having it. When the chain was found, witness claimed it as his property.

William Greenlaw, Ensign in H. M.'s 18th Regiment, said he resided in a tent on the Esplanade and knew the prisoner. He remembered the evening when prisoner was apprehended. Witness saw the prosecutor with his hand on prisoner's shoulder. Prosecutor charged prisoner with having his cross upon his person. Prisoner denied having the cross. A policeman was called and prisoner was taken to the chowkey opposite the Church Gate. Witness went with them to the chowkey, where prisoner was searched, and on being shaken, the chain dropped from his person.

Cross-examined.—Witness owes money to the prisoner. He has got a decree against him in the Small Cause Court. Prisoner has been in the habit of selling watches and chains.

The policeman, on being examined, corroborated the testimony of the foregoing witnesses as to the finding of the chain on prisoner's person.

Rajabye, a sister of butler in the mess of H. M.'s 18th Regiment, said she found the watch lying on the ground behind the kitchen on the day following that on which prisoner was arrested.

Dr. Reid for the defence said that the first count of stealing the watch and chain had been abandoned by the prosecution, and the Jury had to direct their attention only to the second count of having stolen property in his possession. The evidence upon the second count was very slight and contradictory, and the first thing for the Jury's consideration was to satisfy themselves whether the watch and chain had ever been stolen. There was a question of identity, for, the prisoner claimed the chain as his property. The learned counsel laid much stress upon the improbability that prisoner would have carried the stolen articles on his person and gone with them to the mess compound.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury found the prisoner guilty on the second count. Prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. William Mayhew,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. N. Develin; T. Crawford; M. Pryer; W. R. Mitchell; H. Avron; J. Michael; W. Vitters; J. B. Henriques; G. Munro; J. Baptist, and J. Fernandez.

Theft.—Gooroodyal Radha Kisson, Gowreeshunker Guzanund, and Syed Inayet Ally Imam Ally, were placed at the bar on an indictment for theft. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Reid prosenced,

Mr. Barton for the first prisoner.

Mr. Connon for the second and third prisoners.

Janarayen Munsaram, moonim of Sewnarayen Goodermull, deposed that he gave his servant Roodmull Rs. 5,000 on the Sankrant day to be paid on account of a hoondie to Gunneshdass Crishnajee, and made an entry of it in his book. As Roodmull did not return witness became alarmed and sent a man at half-past nine o'clock in the night to the counting-house of Gunneshdass. He gave information to the police. Prisoner Goureeshunker and Roodmull afterwards came to him with some policemen. Witness has not yet recovered any portion of the Rs. 5,000.

Cross-examined.—He went to the police station because he had been told that the money was snatched from his servant's hand.

Roodmull Sewlall, servant of the prosecutor, remembered the night of Sankeant last. His master gave him five currency notes for Rs. 5,000 to pay Gunneshdass Krooshnajee on account of a hoondie. He was on his way to Gunneshdass's shop when he met prisoner Gooroodyal near the Mombadevy chowkey. Gooroodyal enquired of witness wherehe was going and the latter replied he was going to pay Rs. 5,000 to Gunneshdass. Prisoner then asked witness to go with him to smoke a hooka, and they went together to Bhoywadda where Gowreeshunker lived. Witness went upstairs into Gowreeshunker's room, while Gooroodyal immediately left the place. One Sevla was in the room; he was a Bramin, he has since absconded. Devla told witness to sit, while he himself went to call Gooroodyal and Gowreeshunker, shortly afterwards Gowreeshunker came and stood downstairs; witness saw him from a window. Devla and prisoner Syed then arrived in a buggy and they all three came upstairs. Gowreeshunker then pointing to Syed said "my sett (master) has come." They three sat down and Gowreeshunker whispered to me "Do you give me the Rs. 5,000, I will shew it to my sett, he will point out some brokerage business which will enable me to earn some money." Gowreeshunker wanted to shew himself a rich man by having the notes in his possession. Witness refused to give the notes, whereupon Gowreeshunker went and shut the door, the window having been closed previously, Gowreeshunker, Syed Ally, and witness were the only persons in the room at the time. Witness had the money in his pocket. The second prisoner gave him a blow in the breast, and, taking out the notes from his pocket, handed them to the third prisoner. Witness remonstrated at this, but the second prisoner assured him that they did not intend to swallow his money, and that they would benefit him Devla raised an alarm from where he was standing outside the room that four policemen had arrived downstairs. Syed attempted to leave the room, whereupon witness caught hold of him and demanded his money. He, however, effected his escape, and witness followed him downstairs. The second prisoner quieted him, saying he would go and get back his money. Witness, the second prisoner, and another man went upstairs into the same room, where the witness was left alone, and the two persons, saying they would get back the money, closed the door from outside and went away. Witness opened a window of the room, and told one Soorajmull, who was passing by to report to his master the loss of the Rs. 5,000. The landlord of the house afterwards opened the door. The second prisoner, who had by thie time returned, took witness to Syed's house in Bhendy Bazar to recover the last money; but Syed could not be found, and they were returning towards Moombadevie hand in hand, when witness recognised three persons of his master's firm going along in a buggy. He hailed them, and charged the second prisoner with defrauding him of the Rs. 5,000. Gowreeshunker was then arrested.

There being no evidence against the first prisoner, the Jury, at his Lordship's direction, returned a formal verdict of acquittol, and he was accordingly discharged.

Several witnesses were then examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Connon, for the defence, contended that the whole of Roodmulls' story was extraordinary and fictitious. The learned counsel commented at great length upon the evidence which he said was contradictory and conflicting in severel material points, and urged that the prosecution had not brought forth sufficient proofs in in support of the charge. It was not proved satisfactorily that the prisoner was entrusted with Rs. 5000 by his master; the book containing the alleged entry and the hoondie were not produced, and the man whom prisoner hailed from the window was not brought forward as a witness. Besides these and other points which tended in favour of the prisoners, there was the extraordinary fact that the alleged notes were not found although a strict search was made by the police. The whole of the case was surrounded with a halo of doubts and suspicions; and in the absence of sufficient and satisfactory testimony the Jury could not find a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury retired to their room, and returned in about ten minutes with a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners.

His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail, and the second prisoner, who had once been previously convicted, to three years' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

The buggy-driver who gave his evidence in a reckless manner was ordered to be shut up for the night in the County Jail for contempt of Court.

The Court adjourned at 6 P.M.

POONA.

We have every confidence in the indulgence of our readers, while we point out occasional abuses in army administration. Having no improper motives in doing so, our remarks may expect to have no evil result, and may be the means of doing good.

The subject to which we now refer, is the precaution that should be taken in the examination, by medical officers of the army, of the females of the soldiers' families under their charge. We have heard complaints made that this is not always conducted with proper decorum. That such cases are exceptional, we are well aware; but the statement laid before us is, that patients are sometimes submitted to needless exposure. This subject is of the more importance, because of the helplessness of soldiers in reference to any injury they may receive or believe they receive from officers; a case in which, from the absence of any communication between officers and soldiers, which the rules of our service require, complaint is generally useless or ruinous.

We ask attention in this present instance, because we are not crying out that things are frequent, which we know to be only occasional. For the satisfaction of all parties, it would be better to make a rule, if none such exists at present, that the examination of female patients should be conducted always in the presence of one or two experienced hospital nurses.—*Observer, March 26.*

We understand that the occupants of the married people's quarters of the 4th King's Own at Ghorpoorie, are deprived by the strict regulations observed, of the use of lights after gun-fire. Nothing can of course be more proper than precautions against fire, more especially in a windy situation. On the other hand it must be painful sometimes not to be allowed a light at any time in the night especially where there is a family of young children; and this indulgence, if it could be granted with safety, would no doubt be very acceptable.

We may mention that the bath rooms of these houses are without doors, and so constructed as to be rather open to the inspection of the next door neighbours. A screen or division between the doors would be an improvement.

We are glad to hear that the occupants of these lines, taking advantage of the few days rain, have begun cultivating the gardens in front of the houses.—*Id.*

SIND.

The Telegraph to Bombay.—We are given to understand that Mr. Smith, Superintendent of the Sind Circle has recommended that a subsidiary line be established to secure regular communication between Kurrachee and Bombay. It is well known that the interruptions from natural causes usually occur where the wire crosses the run of Cutch, a distance of nearly forty miles. To obviate this it is suggested to take the proposed line through Bhooj, to reach which some six miles only of the Run will have to be crossed. The Superintendent has likewise submitted, we believe, the advisability of fixing the posts on the entire line upon substantial foundations similar to those constructed on the Mekran line. We further learn that the plan of having a sea-cable from Port to Bombay direct, is attracting some attention in the Department. Something ought to be done, one way or the other, to guard against the interruptions which are becoming so prevalent on the line. Meanwhile the suggestion of a correspondent, in another column, that the public be kept informed when communication does exist, should be attended to.

Since writing the above we understand that intelligence has just been received to the effect that the wire has been found *driven into* the ground in the vicinity of one of the intermediate stations. The Superintendent, we believe, proceeds into the Districts immediately to investigate this extraordinary affair—*Sindian, March 21.*

Major General Green, C.B.—We are informed that Major General Green, C.B., embarks to-morrow by the mail steamer, for Bombay, *en route* to join his command at Mhow. The Major General on making over the command of the Division to the next senior officer, Colonel Raines, C.B., of H. M.'s 95th Regiment, on Saturday, issued the following order:—

Extract from Divisional Orders.

By Major Genl. Green, C.B.,
Commanding Sind Division.

Kurrachee, 21st March 1863.

Consequent on G. O. C. No. 179 of the 10th instant, the Command of this Division devolves, from this date, upon Colonel Raines, C.B., H. M.'s 95th Regiment, to whom all reports are to be made accordingly.

By a previous and long association with this Province Major General Green has become so familiarized with, and interested in, all connected with it that his departure therefrom now causes him very great regret.

The regularity and good order with which duty has been conducted during the Major General's short period of command, and the ready attention paid to his directions in support of discipline; as also to his wishes on all matters connected therewith, prove the very excellent spirit which animates all within this command.

The unanimity with which the several departments of the Staff work together, results in great benefit to the public service, and cannot be too much commended; and the existence of this excellent feeling, which is general throughout the Division, has rendered the Major General's command a very enviable one.

Major General Green tenders his hearty thanks to all the officers of the Staff, Division and Brigade, for the assistance they have thus afforded him, and in offering to Commanding Officers his best acknowledgments for their zeal and attention to duty, he begs they will inform their men how much he appreciates the good conduct which is exemplified by the late unfrequency of punishments and Courts Martial.—*Sindian Extra, March 23.*

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new.

Apply to A. Laing, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh, in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills, Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—A large handsome eight-day CLOCK, by *Parkinson and Frodsham*, Change Alley, London, shewing correct time, and chiming at every quarter, half and three quarters of an hour. Price moderate. Apply to Kazee Kassim Mabry, Second Moonshee, Persian Department, Secretariat.

A POWERFUL WINCH FOR SALE, capable of lifting 40 tons, treble power, with Iron blocks and purchase chain to match. Apply to Captain Galloway, Ship *Frenchman*, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF HORSES FROM ALEPPO.—Rustomjee Shapoorjee & Co., beg to advise their constituents of the arrival of the valuable Arab Horses per Steamer *Corinya* previously advertised. Purchasers requiring really superior animals should inspect the batch immediately.

Girgaum Road, 21st March 1863.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes, Bombay, Rampart Row.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to Jehangeer Nowrojee H.M. Dockyard.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Coluuan and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of bran-new one two and three inch Pine Boards, at Rs. 10 per 100 superficial feet; and Boat Oars, of all sizes at 4 as. per feet, Coir Mattings, single and double, 60 by 63 feet. Price moderate, apply to Sorabjee Ruttonjee & Co, 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at G. BURSTALL & Co.'s Chinchpoogly, Yellow, white, and salt water bar soap, also scented Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Gunpowder, Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping, Stop and Bib Brass Cocks.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Hester, Jigger, Fronting, Blankering, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS, AND CO'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, First Quality, Jules Mumm and Company, Rheims, Shipped by J. J. Bordes, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES. Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1	Dozen Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	4	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

BOSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret, J. B. Ducaule ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Claret, ditto ..... " 12 do.
Brandy, ditto ..... " 18 do.
Do. ditto ..... " 14 do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon ..... " 34 do.
Do. Justinard and Co. ..... " 24 do.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hadassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. Cox, London.

Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod,		
Heath's Co.	Rs.	40 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown	"	35 "
Moselle, superior Sparkling, extra 1st quality	"	38 "
Brand, R. Tod and James	"	30 "
Moselle, fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown	"	30 "
Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal	"	20 "
Do. very dry, White Seal	"	26 "
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal	"	30 "
Brandy, fine Old Pale	"	36 "
Do. do. Brown	"	36 "

COUPLAND & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDJLJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chilling worth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoth's Hock and Moselle in citto citto.
John Moir's Scotch and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 32
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.		"	" 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	" " 28
Do.	Do.	Pints	" " 15
Red Seal		Quarts	" " 24
Do. Do.		Pints	" " 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margux			" " 34
Leoville			" " 28
St. Julien			" " 22
Medoc			" " 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" " 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" " 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" " 36
Do.	do	Pints	" " 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine		" " 38
MOSELLE do	do.		" " 21
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE			" " 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do			" " 42
CURACOA			" " 40
MARASCHINO			" " 30
CHERRY BRANDY			
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			" " 50
Do.	Julies Robins (30 year old)		" " 30
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		
Gin Old Tom	Bomb, London		" " 21
Do.	Hollands, in cases		
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie		" " 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. Eduljee Pallonjee Brothers, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of Messrs. Cutler & Co.'s
(London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	" Pts	" "	18
	" 2	Blue "	16
	" Pts	" "	16
	No. 3	Yellow "	26
	" Pts	" "	14
	No. 4	Green "	22
	" Pts	" "	12
	Medoc	Red "	17
	" Pts	" "	38
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Brand C. & Co.	" "	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 dozen Pts	34
	" "	per ½ dozen Pts	38
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 dozen Pts	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	" "	38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 dozen Pts	32
	" "	" "	38
	Black Seal	Pts	28
Port	Red Seal	Pts	15
	" "	" "	24
	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	" "	30
Sherry	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Brown	26
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
	(Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	"	Pts	21
	White	Bottles	42
	"	Pts	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
	" "	Pts	21
Cherry Brandy			30
	"	Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

Business Announcemets.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE and WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors, Miners, and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

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FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE, No. 7, Byculla Road, has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, and those at Outstations that she has just received "Overland" per steamer *Orissa*, the following, viz.:—

White and Colored Kid Gloves, (Ladies).
Crinoline Bonnets, "White," "Black," "Brown" and "Drab".
Ladies Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Boys and Girls Crinoline and Straw Hats.
Fancy Feathers and Feather